REQUERIMENTO

FEITO PELOS

Voluntarios Academicos de Coimbra,

EXISTENTES EM PLYMOUTH,

e

dirigido á Junta encarregada da Administraçaõ, fiscalisaçaõ, e distribuiçaõ dos subsidios pecuniarios applicados para os Emigrados Portuguezes, installada em Londres; sua informaçaõ, e despacho.

Excellentissimo Senhor.

Os Estudantes da Universidade de Coimbra abaixo assignados por si, e por todos os seos companheiros d'Armas no Corpo Militar Academico, levaõ à prezença de V. Exa. a seguinte supplica.

Quando em 1826 uma facçaõ rebelde, e perjura tentou roubar ao Senhor D. Pedro 4º. a Corôa Portugueza, que lhe pertencia pelas Leis fundamentaes da Monarchia, reconhecidas nos solemnes juramentos de todos os Portugueses, e d'Aquelle mesmo Princepe, que sem respeito áquellas, e à santidade destes, e em menoscabo do reconhecimento unanime da Europa, se apoderou ultimamente do Throno, cuja guarda lhe havia sido confiada, os Estudantes da Universidade de Coimbra correraõ às armas, e naõ se pouparaõ a quaesquer fadigas, nem ao risco das proprias vidas para tomarem parte na gloriosa luta, em que a Naçaõ, e o Exercito fiel se achava empenhado; e muito se lisonjeaõ os Supplicantes de poderem dizer que a sua resoluçaõ naõ contribuio pouco para desarmar a perfidia, e sustentar a Causa da Legitimidade, e das Liberdades de sua Patria.

O unico premio que os Supplicantes esperavaõ era a gloria de offerecerem á Posteridade mais um exemplo de brio, valor, patriotismo, e fidelidade para ser acrescentado áquelles, que a Mocidade estudiosa de Portugal em todos os tempos tem dado. Esta unica

1829

THE

PETITION

OF THE

COIMBRA ACADEMIC VOLUNTEERS,

Resident at Plymouth,

To the Committee established in London for the Administration of Pecuniary Subsidies to the Portuguese Emigrants; with the INFORMATION annexed, and ANSWER returned to this Petition.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Petition of the undersigned Students of the University of Coimbra, on their own behalf and on that of their companions in arms:—

When in 1826 a rebellious and persecuted faction attempted to deprive his Majesty Don PEDRO IV. of the Portuguese Crown, which to him belonged by the fundamental laws of the monarchy —by those laws whose application had been solemnly recognized, by the Portuguese Nation in general, and by that very Prince, who, in opposition to them and in defiance of the unanimous acknowledgment of all Europe, ultimately usurped the Throne, whose principal defender he had been constituted—the Students of the University of Coimbra, emulous of sharing the glory of the struggle in which the nation and the loyal part of the army were engaged, flew to arms. From hardships they shrunk not—their lives they feared not to risk: and be it allowed them to express the flattering conviction, that their efforts were not a little conducive towards the final discomfiture of perfidy, and towards the triumph of legitimacy and the cause of the national liberties.

The only reward, to which for their resolution they had aspired, was the glory of leaving to posterity, in addition to the trophies which the studious youth of Portugal had in other times acquired, an example of honor, valor, patriotism, and loyalty. They doubt-

ed not that their noble reward would be unanimously conceded to them; but there were persons who endeavoured to represent them as unworthy of it, and even as deserving of punishment; and to these are to be attributed the obstacles they encountered, when they requested that their absence from the University during their time of military service should not be taken in consideration. Had not the Chamber of Deputies in the most flattering terms given a public testimony of approbation of your Petitioner's conduct, and decreed the just application of a law purposely overlooked or tortuously misapplied in the spirit of a faction, to whom loyalty was crime: had not a Minister of State, sincerely interested in the defence of the rights of Legitimacy and of the Charter, temporarily left the management of public affairs, to place himself at the head of the troops and crush the rebellion: had not this Minister, to whom the services of your Petitioners appeared in their proper light, taken into due consideration their just pretensions, they would have lost their respective terms, and would have suffered the mortification of witnessing the absence of those, who had taken up arms in opposition to their King, Charter, and Country, scandalously overlooked! Truth and justice finally triumphed; and though in consequence of the loyalty of conduct they had displayed, and in consideration of the hardships they had endured, they suffered a persecution which they little had foreseen, yet their sentiments remained unaltered; and if their enemies otherwise expected, their efforts proved abortive.

No sooner had the voice of duty and loyalty been heard at Oporto, and the inhabitants of that city and the troops forming its garrison declared war against the perfidious, infamous, and odious usurpation which had been consummated, than the Students at Coimbra proclaimed the legitimate government of Don PEDRO, formed a military corps—and, during the stay of the loyal army in that city, performed hard and continued duty. For extensive were the narrative of the hardships your Petitioners endured, and the privations they suffered in their retreat to the Gallicia, of the perils they escaped, the ignominious treatment and insults they received in that country—and finally, of their situation during a voyage, which without the necessary means, they were obliged to undertake, rather than adopt the alternative of being sent back to Portugal, and placed at the discretion of the Usurper's tyrannic Government. On their arrival in England, immovable in their resolution of making every sacrifice towards the restoration of the Throne to their lawful Sovereign, (now Don PEDRO's August daughter) and towards the re-establishment of that peace, tranquillity, and liberty, of which the usurpation has deprived their country, they joined the Plymouth Depot, at the disposal of whose Commander were placed the sums necessary for the subsistence of the Portuguese Emigrants. The individuals occupying civil and military situations received their pay, and to every other person was alloted a competent salary in proportion to the class to which they belonged; but in this distribution your

tissimo Senhor, foraõ os Supplicantes extremamente aggravados!!—

Escusado é demonstrar, que os Supplicantes tiveraõ uma educaçaõ tal, que naõ pode bastar á sua alimentaçaõ o que é sufficiente para um soldado mercenario: è escusado demonstrar que uma boa parte dos Supplicantes viviaõ em Portugal com suas familias à Lei da Nobreza: que os Supplicantes se haviaõ destinado a uma Carreira, que os habilitava para naõ serem contados nas ultimas Classes da sociedade: escusado é enfim demonstrar, que o haverem-se alistado, e o conservarem-se reunidos a fim de continuarem a servir em occasiaõ opportuna a Causa da Legitimidade, naõ devia peorar a sua condiçaõ.—Saõ verdades muito notorias, ainda que parece terem sido desconhecidas; poisque, contra as intenções de quem mandou generosamente distribuir aquelle soccorro pecuniario, os Supplicantes tem sido tratados como soldados mercenarios, tendo apenas alguns recebido um subsidio extraordinario, e por uma sò vez, entretanto que aos Cadetes os quaes naõ tem mais direito que os Soldados, porque a Lei a uns e outros estabelece o mesmo soldo, se-arbitrou uma quantia mensal a titulo de pensaõ alimenticia, podendo somente serem os mesmos attendidos com preferencia aos Supplicantes, considerado como naõ merece o alistamento voluntario, e desenteressado dos Estudantes:—e, o que é mais, aquelles dos Supplicantes que reunem à qualidade de voluntario alguma outra, como a de Ecclesiasticos, a de Advogados, a de pensionarios do Estado, ou de Proprietarios, saõ privados do soccorro arbitrado áquelles Emigrados, em quem concorre alguma destas circunstancias, e os Supplicantes nas dadas circunstancias vem a merecer menos, que os outros Emigrados, os quaes ou naõ seguiraõ o nobre destino das Armas, ou o abandonaraõ!—Forçoso é alem disto dizer que muitas classes inferiores tem avultadas mosadas sem que se lhes dêm a titulos d'ordenados, sendo alias certo que, ou nenhuns, ou muito diminutos saõ os que se-lhes achaõ estabelecidos pelas Leis.—

Julgaõ por tanto os Supplicantes de justiça deverem ser soccorridos, e livres do vexame, em que vivem, dando-se-lhes meios d'um tractamento analogo à sua educaçaõ: e muito é para admirar que sendo generosamente soccorridos os mais Portuguezes Emigrados (exceptuando os Voluntarios dos outros Corpos, que pela maior parte tem a mesma razaõ de queixa) sejaõ os Supplicantes excluidos desta generosidade, dando a sua disgraçada situaçaõ motivo de os Estrangeiros pensarem que, ou a Classe Academica em Portugal é despresivel, ou os Supplicantes pela sua conducta se tem tornado indignos de serem considerados como aliàs o seriaõ, ou enfim que-é neccessario renunciar a profissaõ Militar, que taõ espontaneamente seguiraõ.—

Em consequencia do exposto, e movidos de differentes consideraçoẽs os Supplicantes tem requerido repetidas vezes-que se attenda ao abandono em que se achaõ, e que a sua sorte seja melhorada: as suas vozes porem naõ tem sido ouvidas, os seos clamores tem sido

paga nobre, e honrosa, que os Supplicantes podiaõ esperar, naõ receavaõ ser-lhes negada : alguem houve com tudo empenhado em os fazer apparecer como indignos d'ella, e merecedores ainda de castigo ; e so a estas vistas pode attribuir-se a difficuldade de se-lhes abonarem as faltas, que fizeraõ ás Aulas, em quanto o serviço militar os impedio de frequenta-las !—Se na Camera dos Deputados naõ fosse attestada do modo o mais lisonjeiro a conducta dos Supplicantes, e rasgado o véo, que cobria o direito ignorado, ou torcido violentamente pelo espirito d'um partido para o qual a fidelidade era crime : se um Ministro verdadeiramente empenhado na sustentaçaõ dos direitos da Legitimidade, e da Carta, e que na mais apurada crise naõ hesitou em deixar temporariamente a direcçaõ dos negocios publicos, e correr ás Armas collocando-se elle mesmo à frente das Tropas para esmagar a rebelliaõ : se este Ministro enfim, a quem os serviços dos Supplicantes mereciaõ differente consideraçaõ, naõ desatasse o nó, que enredava uma pertençaõ a mais justa, os Supplicantes veriaõ perdidos os seos respectivos annos de estudo, e legitimidadas as faltas d'aquelles poucos degenerados, que se armaraõ contra o Rei, contra a Carta, e contra a Patria !—Triumfou enfim a verdade, e justiça; mas em resultado dos trabalhos, a que se exposeraõ, e da fidelidade que mostraraõ, tinhaõ os Supplicantes ja soffrido uma perseguiçaõ, que bem longe estavaõ de recear : ella porem naõ mudou os sentimentos dos Supplicantes, e se este foi o fim dos seos perseguidores, foraõ inuteis os seos exforços.—

Apenas soôu no Porto a voz do dever, e fidelidade, e os habitantes d'esta populosa Cidade com a Tropa da Guarniçaõ se declararaõ contra a perfida, infame, e abominavel usurpaçaõ, que se havia verificado, os Supplicantes proclamaraõ em Coimbra o Governo Legitimo, formaraõ um Corpo Militar, e em quanto o Exercito fiel ali se conservou, soportaraõ o pezo d'um serviço duro, e continuado.—Longa seria a narraçaõ dos incommodos, e privações, que os Supplicantes soffreraõ na retirada até á Galiza ; dos perigos que correraõ, do tractamento indigno, e dos insultos, que se-lhes fizeraõ naquelle Reino ; e enfim da sua situaçaõ em uma longa viagem que foraõ obrigados a emprehender ameaçados com a alternativa de ou se entregarem aos mares naõ obstante a falta de meios, ou de serem conduzidos a Portugal à discriçaõ do Governo Tyranico do Usurpador.—

Chegados a Inglaterra, os Supplicantes inhabalaveis no principio de fazerem todos os sacrificios para ser collocado no Throno o Seu Legitimo Rei, e hoje a Sua Augusta Filha, e de restituirem á sua Patria a Liberdade, a paz, e tranquilidade, de que uma vil usurpaçaõ a privàra, conservaraõ-se no Deposito em Plymouth, onde á disposiçaõ do encarregado d'elle foi posto o dinheiro necessario para prover a subsistencia dos Portuguezes Emigrados. Pagaraõ-se os ordenados, e soldos aos Empregados Civis, e Melitares, e se arbitrou aos mais uma quantia differente segundo a differente Classe a que os Emigrados pertenciaõ : mas nesta distribuiçaõ, Excellen-

Petitioners were extremely wronged. It is not necessary to state that your Petitioners, who have received a good education, are not able to subsist on rations for mercenary soldiers; that the greater part of them were accustomed in Portugal to live in the first style; and that the rank in life, for which they were receiving an education, would have exempted them from the exigencies of the lowest orders in society. It is also useless to demonstate that the fact of their having enlisted in defending the cause of legitimacy, and remained united for the purpose of again serving on a convenient occasion in the same just cause, ought not to deteriorate their condition.

Though these truths are evident, yet ignorance of them was purposely feigned; for, contrary to the intentions of him who ordered the distribution of the above-mentioned pecuniary subsidies, your Petitioners were considered as common soldiers,and as such received pay; it is true,that *some of them* received *once only* an extra pecuniary aid; but at the same time as the cadets, who have no other rights than those of common soldiers, (for by law the same pay is established on both classes, and certainly the Cadets ought not to be preferred to the Volunteers, if the voluntary and uninterested enlistment of the latter be considered in its due light) was settled a *monthly* allowance as an alimentary pension; and what is still more aggravating, those of your Petitioners, who to the qulaification of Volunteers united that of some other class, such as that of Clergymen, Advocates, State Pensioners, or Landed Proprietors, were deprived of the pecuniary resources administered to the individuals of these classes; so that those of your Petitioners, under the above circumstances, were considered as deserving of less than those other Emigrants who either followed not the noble profession of arms, or else deserted it! It is also necessary to state, that many individuals of inferior classes received large sums, which were not conceded them as salaries; as the law establishes either no salary at all to them, or else a very trifling sum.

Your Petitioners therefore considered that they ought in justice to be relieved from the inconveniences they suffer, and that means of subsistence analogous to their education ought to be granted them. It is indeed a subject of surprize, that when every Portuguese Emigrant (with the exception of the Volunteer classes in general, who labour under the same difficulties as your Petitioners) is generously succoured, your Petitioners should be excluded from this generous treatment—a line of conduct which has given rise to foreigners to think that, either the Students of the University are of little consideration in Portugal, or that their conduct has rendered them unworthy of higher attention; or finally, that they are wished to be obliged to abandon the profession of arms, which they so spontaneously followed. Urged by these and similar motives, your Petitioners have often complained and requested that the state of want to which they were reduced should be taken into consideration: but their Petitions have been unattended to,

inuteis, e as suas queixas de certo naõ chegaraõ ao conhecimento de quem podesse remedia-las ! !—Por este motivo os Supplicantes as levaõ hoje ao conhecimento de V. Exa. certos de que hade attende-las como exigem a imparcialidade, e justiça ; quando porem os Supplicantes naõ possaõ obter melhoramento da sua sorte, conseguiraõ ao menos um despacho em seu requerimento, e julgaõ se-lhes farà justiça de declarar-que naõ é devida à sua má conducta a falta de consideraçaõ que neste Deposito se tem dado à sua classe : è isto o que os Supplicantes principalmente ambicionaõ, o que tem direito a pedir, e se-lhes naõ pode negar.—

Os Supplicantes tem noticia das Ordens de S. Magestade a Rainha de Portugal sobre o embarque dos Emigrados, reunidos no Deposito de Plymouth, para o Rio de Janeiro ; e quando se-lhes propõem, ou seguir o caminho do aviltamento ou o da honra, os Supplicantes naõ hesitaõ sobre a escolha : elles estaõ dispostos a obedecerem à voz da Sua Legitima Soberana, e vaõ gostosos atravez de todos os perigos onde quer que possaõ contribuir para a ristituiçaõ da Corôa, perfidamente usurpada, e da Liberdade de sua Patria, hoje opprimida com o pezo de todas as desgraças : parece porem aos Supplicantes que aquelle destino naõ impede o differimento da sua supplica, na qual—Receberaõ Mercé—Plymouth 13 de Dezembro de 1828. Joaquim Manoel da Silva Negraõ—1o. Sargento da 1a. Companhia—Bartholomeu dos Martires Dias, 2o. sargento da mesma companhia.—

INFORMACAO.

Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor—Os Supplicantes pertencem à primeira Companhia deste Batalhaõ sendo ambos Sargentos da mesma Companhia : é o que posso informar a V. Exa.—Plymouth 15 de Dezembro de 1828. Manoel Joaquim de Meneses,—Major Commandante.—

Na Ordem do dia No. 117 *do Excellentissimo Senhor General Stubbs sahio o seguinte*—

DESPACHO.

A classe dos Voluntarios Academicos do Deposito é digna de toda

and their complaints certainly reached not him who could afford them relief!!! It is for this reason that they now address themselves to your Excellency, firmly persuaded that they will find that redress which impartiality and justice entitles them to. But if your Petitioners do not obtain that improvement in their actual condition which they request, they at least expect an answer to their Petition, which may declare that it is not in consequence of any supposed irregularity in their conduct that they have been treated with such a want of consideration. This answer, which they judge they have a right to request, and which certainly cannot be refused them, is in fact the principal motive of their Petition.

Your Petitioners have been informed of the orders of H. M. the Queen of Portugal relative to the embarkation of the Emigrants of the Plymouth Depot for Rio de Janeiro: they joyfully obeyed the call of their legitimate Sovereign, aud hesitated not to choose between the two alternatives proposed to them—degradation or honor. With pleasure will they brave every danger, and make every sacrifice that may concur towards the restoration of the Portuguese Crown so perfidiously usurped, and towards the re-establishment of its National Liberties to their oppressed and unhappy country. Your Petitioners, however, are of opinion that the above destination of the Depot nowise affects the favourable issue of their pretensions.

And your Petitioners will, &c.

Plymouth, Dec. 13*th*, 1828.

(Signed) { Joaquim Manoel da Silva Negraõ. 1st Serjt. of 1st Comp.
Bartholomeu dos Martires Dias, 2nd Serjt. of 1st Comp. }

INFORMATION.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,—The Petitioners belong to the First Company of this Battalion, and are both Serjeants in it: this is all that on this subject I can inform Your Excellency.

Plymouth, Dec. 15*th*, 1828.

(Signed) MANOEL JOAQUIM DE MENESES,
Commanding Major.

In the General Orders of His Excellency General Stubbs, No. 117, *was published the following*

ANSWER TO THE PETITION.

The Class of the Academical Volunteers at this Deposit is

a consideraçaõ, e louvor: porem é demasiadamente numerosa* para que seja compativel com o estado dos Fundos,† e nas prezentes circunstancias augmentar os seos soldos, alem de que seria intempestiva‡ qualquer alteraçaõ no momento em que o Deposito vai a dissolverse.—

Offerece-se ao Publico este requerimento, sua informaçaõ, e despacho, para que todos, e particularmente os habitantes de Plymouth, conheçaõ que jamais foi duvidosa a conducta dos Estudantes de Coimbra, que actualmente compoem a primeira Companhia do Corpo de Voluntarios, aqui organisado. Naõ se apresentaõ outros anteriores documentos, que os Estudentes possuem, e que evidenceiaõ a sua conducta exemplar, porque aquelle despacho bem a comprova, e isto por ora lhes é sufficiente.—

Ao Seu Legitimo Soberano, ao Perpetuo Deffensor do Brazil, em nome de quem tantas desigualdades se praticaõ, os Estudantes de Coimbra haõde em breve expor as suas justissimas queixas: mas,

---

* Demasiadamente numerosa!!—Custa-nos a crer, que esta proposiçaõ seja lançada de boa fé: e muita honra julgamos fazer ao seu Auctor atribuindo-a á ignorancia, em que mostra estar, do que se passa neste Deposito. Os Estudantes saõ 97, e portanto pequeno numero, comparado com o de que se compoem algumas classes deste Deposito, cujos indeviduos inda hoje continuaõ a receber as antigas e avultadas sommas mensaes!—

† Nós naõ sabemos o estado dos Fundos, é verdade: mas sabemos que a Officialidade, ha pouco embaraçada, fez em comedorias taõ extraordinarias despezas, que os Directores do embarque preferem dar avultadas sommas para prato aos Officiaes, que estaõ proximos a embarcar, entretanto que aos Estudantes so se tem dado este mez e o passado cinco pences diarios! Que escassez nos Fundos para uns, e que demasia para outros!! Que igualdade constitucional!! Que justa base na distribuiçaõ dos soccorros!! Mas o § 27 do Art. 145 do Tit. oitavo da Carta Constitucional responsabilisa todos os Empregados no exercicio de suas Funções: o § 28 do citado Art. dá a qualquer Cidadaõ o Direito de apresentar reclamações, queixas, ou petições para se tornar effectiva aquella responsabilidade: e os Estudantes naõ se esquecem desta douctrina. Quando para o futuro alguns dos Estudantes tiver assento na Salla dos Senhores Deputados da Naçaõ Portuguesa naõ se esqueceraõ tambem d'alguns Portugueses, cujos serviços tem sido mui distintos, principalmente durante o tempo da nossa Emigraçaõ!—

‡ Muitas reflexões se nos offerecem neste lugar, que por ora naõ apresentamos ao Publico, porque o nosso proposito é simplesmente por o Leitor ao alcance de poder faze-las com exactidaõ. Ja la vaõ 20 dias depois d'aquelle despacho: o Deposito inda se naõ dissolveo, mas os Estudantes continuaõ na mesma miseria: e ¿ naõ era com effeito intempestiva qualquer alteraçaõ arespeito d'uma pertençaõ, que ja contava tres mezes, e que naõ teria apparecido se a principio se tivesse feito a devida justiça?!!—

worthy all consideration and praise: but being extremely numerous,* it becomes incompatible with the Funds† and the present circumstances, to increase their pay; and besides this, no alteration, whatever it might be, could take place now, when the Depot is just to be dissolved.‡

This Petition, its information and reply, is published that every body, and particularly the inhabitants of Plymouth, may know that the behaviour of the Students of Coimbra, who now compose the First Company of the Corps of Volunteers here organized, was never doubtful.

They think it unnecessary to present some other anterior documents which they are in possession of, and that evince their exemplary conduct, because that reply completely proves it, and they think this is, in the mean time, sufficient. The Students of Coimbra intend to expose very soon their well-grounded complaints to their Legitimate Sovereign, to the Brazils Perpetual Defender, in whose name so many injustices have been practised: but ye, inhabitants of Ply-

---

* Extremely numerous! We do not believe this proposition was brought forth in good faith; and think to honor much its author, attributing it to the ignorance in which he was about what passed in this Deposit. The Students are 97; and consequently very few, if compared to individuals of other classes, who still continue to receive the ancient monthly large sums.

† We do not know what is the state of the Funds, it is true; but we know that so high expences were incurred individually by the officers who lately embarked, that the directors of the embarkation prefer now to give a large sum for stores for the voyage to those who are going to embark. Nevertheless during this month and all the last the Students received but five pence per day. What a deficiency of Funds for the one, and what an expenditure for the others! What a constitutional equality! How just a system in the distribution of succours! But the 27th §, art. 145, tit. 8th, of the Constitutional Charter, makes every public functionary responsible in the discharge of his duty. The 28th § of the said article gives the privilege to every citizen to present to the Legislative Power reclamations, complaints and petitions, in order to render effective the responsibility of the public functionaries, and the Students will not forget what is stated in that part of the Constitutional Charter.

And when hereafter some of the Students shall take their seats amongst the Deputies, they will not forget also to propose in full Chamber, that the Government recommend and make public the services of those Portuguese, who have rendered themselves remarkable during the period of the Emigration.

‡ Many reflections present themselves to us, in this place, which at present we do not present to the Public, because it is only our intention to incite the reader to make them himself. It is now twenty days since the answer to the Petition issued: the Deposit is not yet dissolved, and the Students continue to suffer. How could any alteration respecting a pretension made more than three months ago be thought unseasonable? and which would not have made its appearance had justice been done.

habitantes de Plymouth, conhecei desde ja a sua justa pertençaõ e dai o devido valor à segunda parte d'aquelle taõ mesquinho, como tardio despacho !—

Nenhumas refleções se vos fazem ; mas fazei-as vós, Publico imparcial. Tende porora * somente em vista a douctrina d'aquelle requerimento : lembrai-vos que data de ha mais de tres mezes taõ justa pertençaõ : que os Estudantes a naõ fariaõ, adoptada que fosse a principio a verdadeira base na administraçaõ do dinheiro aos Emigrados Portuguezes ; e se enfim naõ conhecessem que a sinistra maõ que em 1826 pertendia faze-los odiados na sua Patria, ainda hoje trabalhava em Plymouth por tirar aos Estudantes a consideraçaõ, que em todo o tempo justamente mereceraõ.—

Quizeraõ salvar a sua Patria, mas foraõ obrigados a abandona-la, a perder suas familias, bens, e Curso litterariõ : enfim reduzidos ao duro estado de taõ justa, mas indeferida pertençaõ ! Tudo os Estudantes soffreraõ, e soffrem com a sufficiente resignaçaõ, e constancia ; mas o seu soffrimento passaria a um crime se deixassem de levar aquella injustiça ao conhecimento do Grande, e Immortal D. PEDRO 4o. que verdadeiramente Justiceiro, Imparcial, e Benefico, hade attender as supplicas dos Estudantes, e odear aquelles, que em Seu Nome tantos despotismos praticaõ ; se enfim naõ fizessem publica aquella injustiça, mostrando o que os Estudantes foraõ, o que saõ, e o que com elles se pratica.

---

* Assim nos expremimos, porque em breve se offerecerá ao Publico a tabella dos soccorros a cada classe dos Emigrados Portugueses ; e do dinheiro que, a titulo de extraordinarios, tem recebido a maior parte dos Emigrados, mesmo os recem chegados ! !—Entaõ devem ter lugar as nossas refleções : e entaõ ficará autentica, e evidentemente demonstrada a injustiça feita aos Estudantes.—

FIM.

PLYMOUTH :
W. W. Arliss, Impressor, Bedford-street.
12
1829,
1

mouth, ye must know the well-founded pretensions of the Students, and give the value it is worth to the second part of that so miserable and tardy reply!

No reflections are made to you, impartial Public, but you are wished to make them. Do not loose* from sight what is stated in that Petition, and do not forget that so just a pretension was made more than three months ago, and that the Students would not make it, should there have been adopted since the beginning a right plan for the administration of money to the Portuguese Emigrants: and should they not know, that the very same wicked hand that in the year 1826 pretended to make them hated in their country, endeavoured even now at Plymouth to deprive the Students of the consideration they have always duly deserved.

They wrestled to rescue their country, but were compelled to retreat; to lose their families, their wealth, and their literary course; and are at last reduced to the hard state of so just but unsuccessful pretensions.

The Students have suffered, and do suffer every thing with sufficient resignation and constancy; but they think their sufferings would become a crime, should they carry not that injustice to the knowledge of the Great and Immortal Don PEDRO, who being truly justiciary, impartial and kind, will listen to the Students' prayers, and hate those, who in his name have practised so many despotisms, should this injustice be not published, in order to shew what the Students have been, what they are, and what has been practised with them.

---

* We express ourselves in this way, because we intend to publish soon a table, showing what has been distributed to the different classes of Emigrants, and of the money that, under the title of Extraordinary, has been received by the greatest part of the Emigrants residing here, and *even those lately arrived!* Then our reflections shall take place; then the Public shall be authentically and evidently informed of the injustice done to the Students.

FINIS.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL
BIBLIOTECA

PYLMOUTH:
Printed by W. W. Arliss, Bedford Street.
12
1829,
1